A NEW *SCELOPORUS MAGISTER* FROM EASTERN UTAH[1]

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The analysis of the Desert Scaly Lizard, *Sceloporus magister* Hallowell, by Phelan and Brattstrom (1955), did not include a study of the populations of this species from the Upper Colorado River Basin of southeastern Utah. With a large series of this species available from Kane, Garfield, and Emery Counties, and with comparative material from Washington County, Utah, eastern Nevada, and California, it is apparent that the Upper Colorado River Basin populations represent a subspecies distinct from the populations of the southwest deserts.

SCELOPORUS MAGISTER **CEPHALOFLAVUS** W. W. Tanner, subsp. nov.[2]

HOLOTYPE: (An adult male) BYU 11270, collected at Bentley's Cabin, approximately 15 miles NW of Hole-in-the-Rock, Kaiparowits Plateau, Kane County, by D. Elden Beck, 16 July, 1953.

PARATYPES: All numbers are from the Brigham Young University Collection. *Emery County*. - Green River, 531, 1780-1, 12445. *Wayne County*. - Notum, 11903. *Garfield County*. - Star Springs, Mt. Hillers. 12620, 13151, 13174; 20 miles NW of Hite (North Wash) 13153-66, 13174; two miles S. of Trachyte Creek 13167-72; Hog Springs, 14 miles NW of Hite, 12712-4, 12680-3. *Kane County*. - Hole-in-the-Rock, 11400, 11263-4, 12885-6; Lone Rock, 11399, 12007, 13143-4, 13067; Catstair Canyon, 11392-8, 12845; Escalante River, lower portion, 9769, 11390; Coyote Gulch, 12947; Hall Cave, 123, 929-37; Willow Tank Spring, 115, 119, 901-5, 912-16, 4183-4, 11392-7; Wahweap Creek, upper portion, 2744, 2126-7, 2134-5.

DIAGNOSIS: A *Sceloporus magister* characterized by the presence of five or six chevron shaped bars, 1½ to 2½ scales wide, on the dorsum from the shoulders to the base of the tail, in most adult males. Dorsal head plates and nape ranging from Apricot Yellow to Orange Chrome, Ridgeway (1912) in adults (male & female). Eye stripe extended to ear or beyond, and with a second stripe extending from the corner of the mouth to the base of ear. Infralabials 6-8, usually 7-7; scales across the gular area 18-21, average 19.2.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPE: Total length 222 mm., snout to vent 104.5 mm.; dorsal scales 36, ventral scales 35, scale rows around the body 34; femoral pores 12-12; gular scales between ears 19;

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[2] The new name has reference to the yellow of the dorsal head plates and the nape in adults.

supralabials 5-5, infralabials 7-8, enlarged auricular lobules 4-4; lamellae of fourth hind toe 17-17.

COLORATION (in alcohol): Ground color approximately a Buffy-Brown on body and head, nape a cream color, venter and throat black, chest and anal region Cartridge Buff; eye stripe distinct and extended three scales beyond top of ear, labial stripe from corner of mouth to base of ear; nape with two longitudinal stripes, approximately 1½ scales wide and extending for a length of 5 scales; gular patch joined to first chevron forming a collar 2½ scales wide at the dorsum; body with 5 chevrons, last two faint. Four lateral spots on each side, anterior ones faintly joined to chevrons; black on ventral surface of thigh approximates 60 per cent from inner margin of femoral pores to knee, black of belly extensive and united for 85 per cent of the area.

RANGE: Paria River drainage of central Kane County east to the Colorado River and north through eastern Garfield, Wayne, and Emery Counties, Utah. A small series from San Juan County approaches *cephaloflavus* closely as do those seen from Cameron, Coconino County, Arizona.

VARIATIONS: Although the basic body pattern of *cephaloflavus* consists of chevron shaped bars across the dorsum, this pattern is occasionally modified into a series of irregular spots, at times approaching the basic pattern of *bimaculosus*. The occasional spotted condition observed by Phelan and Brattstrom (*loc. cit.*) in *uniformis* of eastern Nevada and southwestern Utah represents intergradation between the latter and *cephaloflavus*. A series of adult males from the latter localities (see material) shows the chevron in three, spots in thirteen, and the uniform dorsum in four. Aside from the modifications in the basic patterns the most striking color variations, between *uniformis* (including the *uniformis x cephaloflavus* intergrades of southwestern Utah and adjoining Nevada) and typical *cephaloflavus* is the yellowish-orange color in the latter. Adult males from California *(uniformis)* show a distinct series of four or five lateral spots separated by 1-2 scales. In *cephaloflavus* these spots are close together, often with two or three joined by one or more scales, and thus forming in some specimens an irregular lateral stripe. The belly patches, although varying as to the amount, are united in 78 per cent of the males studied.

Scutellation differences, though small, do exist in the increased gulars between the ears 18-21, average 19.2; and in the increased infralabials 6-8, average 7.05. Other scale counts are as follows: scale rows around body, 33-40, average 36.3; dorsals 31-36, average 33.6; ventrals 34-41, average 38.2; femoral pores 10-15, average 12.6; lamellae of fourth hind toe 15-18, average 16.4. The circumorbitals are variable ranging from 3 to 8, whereas the supralabials are constantly 5, rarely showing 4 or 6.

COMPARATIVE MATERIAL: All numbers are from the Brigham Young University Collection: - ARIZONA, *Coconino County*. -

Cameron, 13152; between Tuba City and Lee's Ferry, 639. *Graham County*: Ft. Thomas. 10267-71. CALIFORNIA, *Los Angeles County*. - 2 miles E of Littlerock, 13175; 3 miles E of Llano, 13176. *San Benito County*. - Panoche Valley, 8848. *San Bernardino County*. - Cajon Pass, 11847. NEVADA, *Clark County*. - Horseshoe Island, Lake Meade, 2945, 3666-69. *Lincoln County*. - 16 miles W of Caliente, 9795-97, 9850; Crystal Springs, 10182-85. UTAH, *San Juan County*. - Bluff, 530, 1584, 1777-9; Montezuma Creek, 13177-9. *Washington County* - Cactus Flats, SW of Castle Rock, 2734, 3739, 8757; St. George, 495, 514, 1514, 1516, 1519, 8785, 10345, 11851, 1561-3, 1569-70, 1572, 1579, 1792-4; Berry Springs, 9718, 9772; Zion Nat'l. Park, 496, 1771-6, 3787, 11391.

REMARKS: Insufficient material, from southeastern Utah and adjoining Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico, limits our understanding of the relationships of *cephaloflavus* and *bimaculosus*. It is apparent, however, that *cephaloflavus* is closely related to *uniformis* with which it is known to intergrade over a wide area in eastern Nevada and southwestern Utah.

LITERATURE CITED

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